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Academy-Level Rear Services Field-Training Complex at Krasnoye Selo, USSR (S)

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ACADEMY-LEVEL REAR SERVICES FIELD-TRAINING COMPLEX AT KRASNOYE SELO, USSR (S)

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes Leningrad Army Barracks and Training Area South-Southwest 2 [] a large rear services field-training complex at Krasnoye Selo, USSR (approximately 15 nautical miles south-southwest of the center of Leningrad). This complex consists of four separate installations and is the field-training center for two military academies, both headquartered in Leningrad. These academies—the Order of Lenin Military Academy of the Rear and Transport and the S. M. Kirov Military-Medical Academy—provide an advanced military education to Warsaw Pact rear services officers and, in addition, serve the Defense Ministry as research centers on problems of rear support.¹⁻³ (S/WN/NOFORN)

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2. The size of the physical plant and facilities at Leningrad Army Barracks and Training Area South-Southwest 2 suggests the importance attached to higher military educational institutions by the USSR Ministry of Defense. Analysis of the training facilities at this complex can provide insights into the organizational structure of the Soviet Armed Forces because each of the training areas at the complex is uniquely associated with a separate academy faculty which, in turn, is individually associated with the various central directorates of the Defense Ministry. In addition, since both of these academies are responsible for developing and assessing new equipment, tactics, and operational concepts, the analysis

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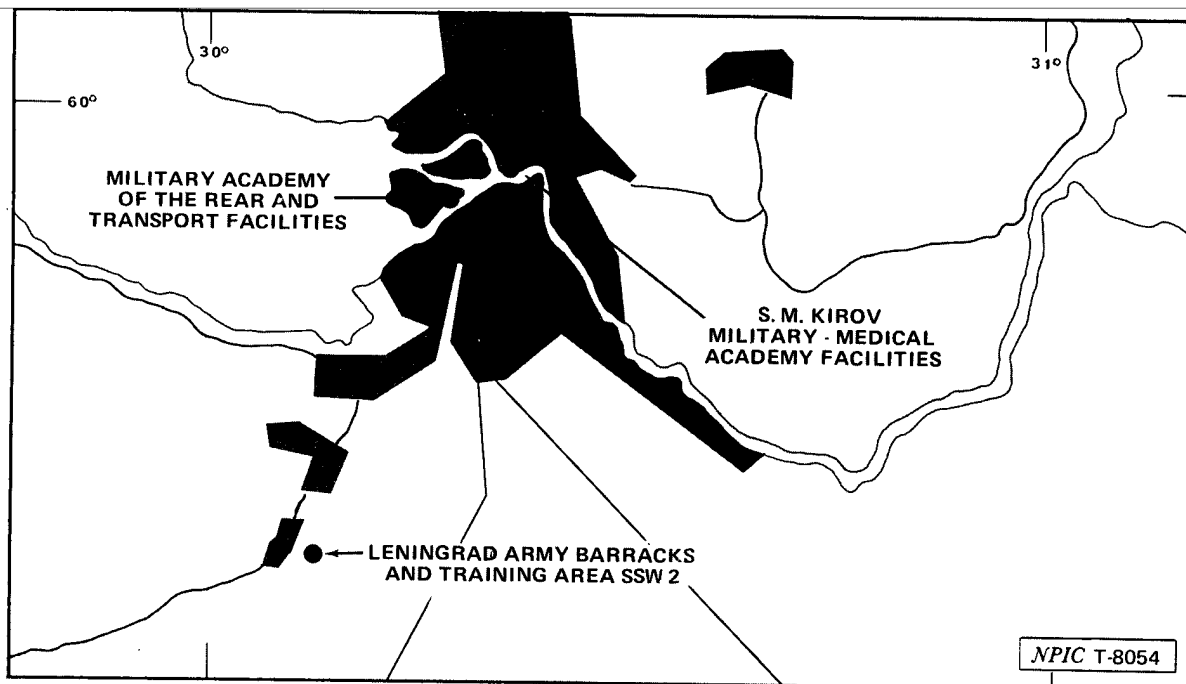


FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF REAR SERVICES AND MEDICAL ACADEMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE LENINGRAD AREA, USSR

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3. This report contains two photographs showing the headquarters compounds of both academies in central Leningrad, 11 photographs showing the field-training complex at Krasnoye Selo, and two location maps. (S/WN)

DISCUSSION

4. Leningrad Army Barracks and Training Area South-Southwest 2 is at Krasnoye Selo and consists of four separate installations (Figures 1 and 2). This field-training complex has recently been identified as the training center for the Order of Lenin Military Academy of the Rear and Transport and the S. M. Kirov Military-Medical Academy, both headquartered in Leningrad (Figure 1).¹⁻³ Specifically, [redacted] associated the central installation in the complex with the Military-Medical Academy³ and the southern installation with the Military Academy of the Rear and Transport.¹ Rear services training facilities and activities observed on imagery include road/

bridge construction, fuel supply services, medical support, motor vehicle maintenance, railroad construction, food supply, and rear services command and control. Specific activities observed in the training complex and background information on the academies highlighting the significance of the training complex are described below. (S/WN/NOFORN)

The Military Academy of the Rear and Transport

5. The Order of Lenin Military Academy of the Rear and Transport is a higher-level military

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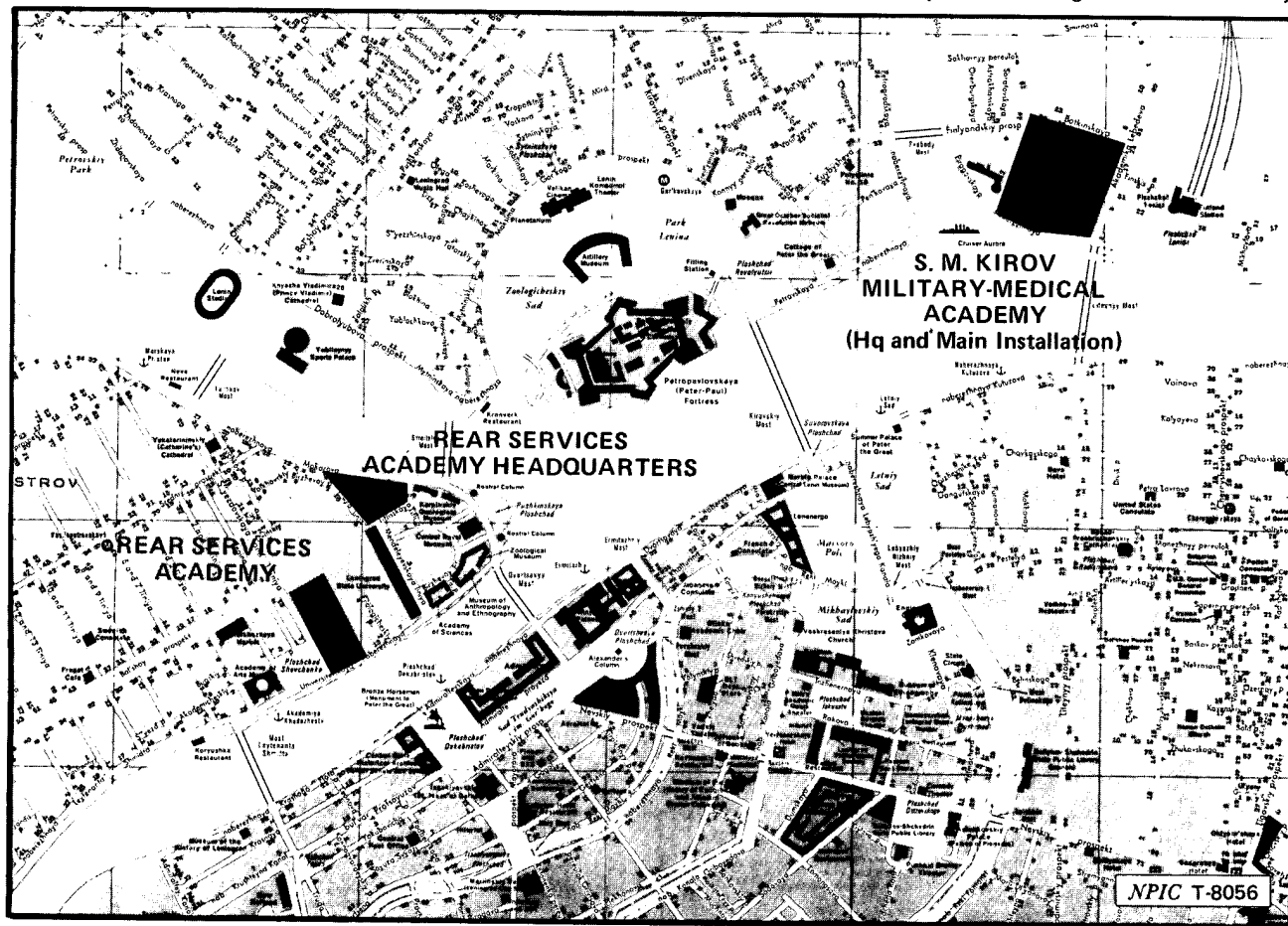


FIGURE 3. LOCATIONS OF INSTALLATIONS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY OF THE REAR AND TRANSPORT AND THE MILITARY-MEDICAL ACADEMY IN CENTRAL LENINGRAD

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educational institution of the Soviet Armed Forces whose twofold mission is to provide an advanced professional education to rear services command and engineer-technical officers and to conduct scientific research on problems of rear services support.⁵ The academy occupies several installations in central Leningrad (Figure 3); the headquarters building of the academy is at No. 8 Naberezhnaya Makarova (Figure 4). The instructional program for Soviet officers includes a two-year curriculum leading to the Candidate of Military Science degree and a four-year curriculum leading to the Doctor of Military Science degree. Both curricula are open to rear services officers from all service branches of the Soviet Army and Navy and to officers of the MVD Internal Troops and KGB Border Guards. In addition, the academy offers a special curriculum for student officers from other Warsaw Pact countries and various Third World countries such as Cuba, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Angola.^{2,6} (S/WN)

6. The academy is subordinate to the Chief of the Rear of the Soviet Armed Forces, a Deputy Minister of Defense.⁶ The commandant of the academy is a colonel general; heads of academy faculties are usually major generals. The academy organization reportedly includes an instructional staff and a research staff.^{5,6} According to the Soviet *Military Encyclopedia*, all basic disciplines or specialties of the Rear Services of the Armed Forces are represented in the faculties and academic courses of the academy.⁵ Instructional faculties and chairs which have been reported to exist within the academy include:

- Rear services command and control;
- Fuels and lubricating materials, including missile propellants (storage, transport, and chemical analysis);
- Wheeled and tracked vehicle maintenance/repair;
- Motor roads and highway bridge construction;
- Railroad construction;
- Naval rear support;
- Finance and military economics;
- Materiel supply (uniforms, footwear, and tents); and
- Food supply.^{2,6}

According to articles by the commandant of the academy published in the military press, the acad-

emy staff works closely with the rear services staffs of the military districts, groups of forces, fleets, and with the Rear Services Staff and central directorates of the Defense Ministry. The academy staff frequently participates in developing and conducting rear services troop exercises carried out in the districts, groups of forces, and fleets.⁷ (C/WN)

7. The academy curricula stress the command-staff integration of rear support specialties using the latest means of automated communications and data processing. Successful completion of the curricula for all students may be contingent on satisfactory work in this subject area, under the faculty for rear services command and control instruction. In addition, command-staff training at the academy apparently includes rear services management at all command levels, including operational and possibly strategic levels.² For example, according to the military press, as of 1974, construction work was being completed on an academy command-staff training complex, equipped with mobile and stationary rear services control points, for naval base and fleet rear support operations.⁷ Automated data systems taught at the academy reportedly include the MIR-1 and MIR-2 computers used by rear staffs at army-level and higher headquarters and a mobile data system known as "Alfa."⁶ (C/WN)

8. Field training reportedly occupies an important role in the curricula and, according to the academy commandant, is carried out at a special field-training center of the academy.⁷⁻⁹ Since the late 1970s, student command-staff exercises reportedly have been staged under field conditions at the training center using field control points equipped with automated control and communications equipment.⁸ Other academy training center instructional facilities identified in the military press are a vehicle-testing and driver-training course; a motor vehicle pool and vehicle repair facility; and "training-research" facilities for officers of the road troops and road commandant service (highway/bridge construction and traffic control), the railroad troops, the fuel supply service, the food supply service, and the clothing and equipment supply service.^{7,9} (U)

9. Training facilities and activities observed on imagery of Leningrad Army Barracks and Training Area South-Southwest 2 generally correspond to the organizational structure of the

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academy faculties and are consistent with descriptions of the training center published in the military press. Training facilities for the following types of rear services troops are present.

- Road troops and road commandant service: a road troops installation, military road construction, temporary bridge construction, and sectional highway bridge (MARM/SARM) static displays (Figures 5 and 6).
- Fuel supply service: a POL motor transport installation and a fuels storage and tactical pipeline equipment static display (Figures 7 and 8).
- Motor transport troops and engineer-technical service: a vehicle-testing and driver-training course, a motor pool, and a vehicle maintenance and repair facility (Figures 9 and 10).
- Railroad troops: rail line and bridge construction static displays (Figure 6).
- Food supply service: farming activity (Figure 11).

In addition, a separately secured area on the southern edge of the complex is apparently used to stage command-staff field exercises (Figure 12). This area contains a large command post bunker, a HOOK helicopter, a railcar, numerous vehicle revetments, and segmented field-maintenance tents. A topographic survey tower just outside this area may be used to site and orient line of sight mobile communications. A microwave communications facility in the northern part of the training complex (Figure 5) probably provides a data link to the academy's other installations, located in central Leningrad. (S/WN)

The Military-Medical Academy

10. The S. M. Kirov Military-Medical Academy is a higher-level military educational institution which has a dual responsibility of training military physicians for the Armed Forces and also of serving as a clinical and theoretical research center on questions of military medicine.¹⁰ The Kirov Academy occupies several installations in central Leningrad (Figure 3). The academy's headquarters are at No. 6 Akademiya Lebedeva, immediately

north of the Liteynyy Bridge (Figure 13). Many Kirov Academy clinics are in Leningrad's civilian hospitals.¹¹⁻¹³ (S/WN/NOFORN)

11. The Military-Medical Academy is subordinate to the Chief of the Medical Service of the Armed Forces and the Central Military-Medical Directorate of the Defense Ministry.^{3,11,12} The commandant of the academy is a major general. According to the *Soviet Military Encyclopedia*, the academy works closely with the Central Military-Medical Directorate and with the military-medical services of the military districts, groups of forces, and fleets in developing and disseminating improved methods of military medicine.¹⁰ (C/WN/NOFORN)

12. The primary curriculum of the academy is a six-year program which prepares medical officers for service in military district and garrison hospitals and in the medical units organic to all service branches of the Armed Forces. The first two years of the curriculum are devoted to classroom instruction in general biology, chemistry, and anatomy and to basic military training. Practical military medical training (military psychology, therapy, surgery, urology, neurology, parasitology, traumatology, epidemiology, etc.) is administered in the third through fifth years. The sixth year of the curriculum is devoted to successive internships in a series of specialized clinics. In addition to the basic curriculum, the academy staff also administers advanced specialty courses of two months to two years duration for practicing military physicians.¹¹⁻¹³ (C/WN/NOFORN)

13. The Kirov Academy contains faculties, departments, clinics, and laboratories which are organized along both military service branch lines and medical specialty lines. Instructional departments within the academy reportedly include:

- Department Number 1 which provides a two-year advanced course in command-staff and medical specialties training to active-duty military physicians.
- Department Number 2 which conducts a six-year curriculum that trains medical officers for the Ground Forces and Strategic Rocket Forces.
- Department Number 3 which conducts a six-year curriculum that trains flight surgeons for the Air Forces.

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- Department Number 4 which conducts a six-year curriculum that trains medical officers for the Navy.¹³

Medical specialties, for which separate departments or clinics may have been established, include thermal burns, space medicine, neurology, neurosurgery, pathology, therapy, anesthesiology, thoracic (chest) surgery, urology, endocrinology, traumatology, and medical cybernetics.¹⁰⁻¹³ (C/WN/NOFORN)

14. The Kirov Academy curriculum includes a military-medical field-training program. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During April through September of each year, academy students were continually cycled through short (two- to five-day) exercises in an area immediately north of the medical battalion's housing and equipment storage area. Each June, a large field-training exercise that lasted two weeks and involved not only academy students but also various Ground Forces and Air Force units was

held. Field hospitals reportedly established during these exercises included sorting (diagnostic) hospitals, surgical hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, and burn treatment hospitals. Other activity included the establishment of radiation dosage checkpoints and decontamination points.³ (C/NOFORN)

15. Imagery of the Kirov Academy's training center at Krasnoye Selo confirms an extensive field-training program (Figure 14). The presence of a HARE/HOPLITE helicopter static display and helicopter pads indicates that exercises include helicopter evacuation of casualties. Ponds in the medical training area are probably used for chemical-biological-radiological decontamination. A complex of permanent bunkers and revetments, which are apparently used to establish sheltered medical points and field hospitals during exercises, is on the western side of the medical training area. Medical field-training exercises have been observed on several occasions (Figure 15). [REDACTED] an exercise involving a possible independent medical detachment (OMO) or a mobile field hospital (PPG) was observed in the Kirov Academy's field-training area. (S/WN)

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REQUIREMENT

This report is in response to the following national intelligence topics: 3.5.1, general purpose forces—ground forces;¹⁴ 3.6.1, support capabilities and military environment—service forces;¹⁴ 8.d.(6), conventional war readiness—logistics training/exercises;¹⁵ and 8.e.(1), conventional forces sustainability—logistical performance.¹⁵ (S/WN/NOFORN)

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